

His service culminated with his position as the Director of House Affairs and Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for House Affairs, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs (OASD-LA).

His character, capabilities, and good humor enabled him to interact effectively with Members of Congress and their staffs and other Executive agencies under the most strenuous circumstances. Commander Gilliland's work ultimately led to successful legislative outcomes on a wide-range of issues critical to our National Defense to include the military draw-down in Iraq, the Afghanistan surge, the establishment of Cyber Command, and support for NATO missions in Libya.

Commander Gilliland represents the epitome of what our military seeks in a congressional liaison and officer in uniform our country expects, and I am proud and honored to have known him. His dedication to service, commitment to excellence, and performance of duty have been extraordinary throughout his career. I am proud to share in the celebration of Commander Gilliland's career, and I join his colleagues in honoring his distinguished military service.

Commander Gilliland was supported, encouraged, and nurtured by a strong and loving family. I would also like to recognize his wife, Amy, and their son Patrick. As he goes on to pursue new endeavors and challenges, I wish Commander John Gilliland and his family well and ask God to bless them.

THE ETHNIC BALOCH PEOPLE

HON. DANA ROHRABACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 21, 2012

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, the Ethnic Baloch people live in an area of South Asia now claimed by Pakistan, Iran, and Afghanistan. In Pakistan in particular, they comprise an important segment of the population and live in the least developed province, despite an abundance of natural resources. Until the arrival of the British Empire, the Baloch people organized themselves in a confederation with local tribal chiefs holding power. When India and Pakistan were partitioned the Baloch people desired to return to their own sovereign state, but were prevented by the Pakistani military led government. Baloch aspirations for independence have been checked by force and their basic human rights have been denied by the Pakistani state. The Pakistan government and military is dominated by members of the Punjab ethnic group.

The first major Baloch uprising occurred in 1973 and was crushed two years later. The Baloch again resisted their Pakistani Punjabi occupiers by force beginning in 2005. A low-level insurgency continues to this day. Pakistan's elite refuses to release their grip on the strategic coastline or the natural riches of Balochistan which they and their ally, Communist Chinese exploit.

The Pakistani security services, which are overwhelmingly made up of Punjabis, use violence against civilians to intimidate the Baloch population. One particular grotesque method of intimidation is called "kill and dump." That is when the body of a man or woman who has disappeared is later dumped in a busy section

of a town for all the people to see. Many of the bodies show extreme signs of torture and are badly mutilated.

I submit for the RECORD a document titled, "Some of the Souls in Traumata" which reputedly documents 2,251 Baluchis who have been "disappeared" by the Pakistani security services or who died while in custody.

This abysmal human rights record of the Pakistani government is shameful. It is even worse because American foreign and military aid money contributes to strengthening the security forces which kill innocent Baluchis. The Baluch people have a right to self-determination and not to live under the control of Islamabad, if they choose.

Mr. Speaker, a copy of this report can be viewed at: <http://gwank.org/Some%20of%20the%20souls%20in%20traumata.pdf>.

IN HONOR OF THE CITY OF INDEPENDENCE

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 21, 2012

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the City of Independence, Ohio, an exemplary community within Northeast Ohio.

Independence was first organized as a township in 1814. Its first resident, Ichabod Lord Skinner, settled in the area in 1818. Not until 1827, with the opening on the Ohio and Erie Canal, did the township become accessible to trade and more settlers. Independence grew quickly in the subsequent century, reaching the status of village in 1914. It became the City of Independence in 1960.

Known as the "Heart of Cuyahoga County," Independence is one of Northeast Ohio's most desirable cities for families to work and raise their families. It is also home to the Cleveland Cavalier's training facility.

Today, the City of Independence is home to approximately 7,000 residents who are led by Mayor Gregory Kurtz. There are seven members on the City Council: Anthony Togliatti, Patricia Wisneski, Jim Crooks, Jim Riley, Carl Asseff, Tom Naduzzi and Peter Nelson.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in honoring the City of Independence and all of its residents.

HONORING JOSEPH WILLIAM "COACH JOE" AVEZZANO

HON. KEVIN BRADY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 21, 2012

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Coach Joe Avezzano.

As we kick off the 2012 football season, there are heavy hearts in Texas and throughout the country because of the passing of former Dallas Cowboys' special teams Coach Joe Avezzano.

For four decades, Coach Joe gave all his time and dedication to the sport we all love and today we take a minute to honor him.

Coach Avezzano was on the sidelines for three of the Dallas Cowboys Super Bowl wins (1993, 1994 and 1996). He was named the

National Football League's special-teams coach of year in 1991, 1993 and 1998.

It's not just his colleagues and players who are mourning his loss, but the fans who loved how animated he was on the sidelines and how his indomitable spirit inspired his "special-teams demons" to play the game of football and the game of life at a whole new level.

Coach Joe was a young 68 when he collapsed on a treadmill while in Milan coaching the Milano Seamen of the Italian Football League.

His work in Milan, as an Ambassador to the world for American football, was just the latest stop on Coach Joe's football world tour which started when he played offensive lineman for the Boston Patriots.

In the 1980's, Coach Avezzano served as the head coach at Oregon State University. And who could have predicted then that in a short four year span he would go on to be instrumental in three Super Bowl victories.

After leaving Dallas, Coach Joe led the Oakland Raiders special teams and coached in the Arena Football League.

While football was his life, music was his passion and even former Dallas Cowboys coach Barry Switzer said "Joe would rather have been a country western music star or on-stage performer than a football coach if he had a choice."

Mr. Speaker, Joseph William Avezzano is survived by his wife, Diann, son Tony, many friends and family members, his crews at Coach Joe's Bar and Grill in Frisco and Coach Joe's Hat Trick in Lewisville and millions of football fans who will always miss how his personality and spirit filled the sidelines of any game he ever coached.

U.S. POW DELEGATION TO JAPAN, OCTOBER 12-21, 2012

HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 21, 2012

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on National POW/MIA Recognition Day to honor prisoners of war from America's greatest generation and thank the Government of Japan for recognizing the sacrifices these men have made for peace. On October 12, seven former members of the U.S. Army, Army Air Corps, Air Force, Marines, and Navy who fought in the Pacific Theater of World War II will travel to Tokyo as guests of the Japanese government. This will be the third U.S. POW delegation to Japan.

These brave veterans all suffered as prisoners of war of Imperial Japan. The conditions in which they were held are unimaginable. For most, their first trip to Japan was on aging freighters called "Hellships," where the men were loaded into suffocating holds with little space, water, food, or sanitation. At the POW camps in the Philippines, Japan and China, they suffered unmerciful abuse aggravated by the lack of food, medicine, clothing, and shelter. Each POW also became a slave laborer at the mines, factories, and docks of some of Japan's largest companies, including Mitsubishi, Nippon Express, Ube Industries, Rinko Corporation, and Fushiki Kairiku Unso.

In September 2010, the Japanese government delivered to the first American POW delegation an official apology for the damage and